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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1950

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States, on the indicated acreages of certain crops in 1950 based upon reports from farmers in all parts of the country on or about March 1 regarding their acreage plans for the 1950 season.

The acreages for 1950 are interpretations of reports from growers and are based on past relationships between such reports and acreages actually planted.

The purpose of this report is to assist growers generally in making such further changes in their acreage plans as may appear desirable. The acreages actually planted in 1950 may turn out to be larger or smaller than indicated, by reason of weather conditions, price changes, labor supply, financial conditions, the agricultural program, and the effect of this report itself upon farmers' actions.

CROP	PLANTED ACREAGES: Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950	1950 as pct. of 1949
	Thousands			Percent
Corn, all	89,825	87,910	82,765	94.1
All spring wheat	18,072	22,559	19,727	87.4
Durum	2,623	3,693	3,260	88.3
Other spring	15,450	18,866	16,467	87.3
Oats	42,891	44,525	47,964	107.7
Barley	14,713	11,208	13,879	123.8
Flaxseed	3,869	5,199	4,027	77.5
Rice	1,451	1,839	1,645	89.5
Sorghums for all purposes	16,635	11,754	14,568	123.9
Potatoes	2,718	1,924	1,862	96.8
Sweetpotatoes	690	548	603	110.0
Tobacco 1/	1,650	1,626	1,582	97.3
Beans, dry edible	2,022	1,900	1,678	88.3
Peas, dry field	496	367	281	76.6
Soybeans 2/	12,059	11,409	13,500	118.3
Cowpeas 2/	2,241	1,177	1,192	101.3
Peanuts 2/	3,634	2,929	2,570	87.7
Hay 1/	74,470	72,835	75,091	103.1
Sugar beets	851	769	980	127.4

1/ Acreage harvested. 2/ Grown alone for all purposes.

APPROVED:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1950
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., March 20, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS, MARCH 1950

A relatively large acreage of spring-sown crops is in prospect for 1950. The increase in the total of 17 crops (including hay) for which prospective acreages are estimated, is from 274.2 million acres in 1949 to 277.9 million acres this season. In terms of total planted acreage, this increase is more than offset, however, by the large decline in winter wheat seeded last fall. Declines in acreages are large for corn and spring wheat, small for peanuts, dry beans, rice, potatoes and tobacco; all these are crops for which acreage allotments will be in effect in 1950. Other declines are planned in flax and dry peas. But more than offsetting these declines are intended increases in oats, barley, soybeans, sorghums, hay, sugar beets, sweetpotatoes and cowpeas. Spring activities are normal to advanced over most of the country, though checked somewhat by cold March weather. Soil moisture is satisfactory, except in the southern Great Plains. Irrigation water supplies are mostly adequate, the chief exception being in New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada.

Comparisons are possible between prospective plantings and allotted acreages under government programs in only a few instances. For wheat, the prospective 19,727,000 acres of spring wheat plus the 53,023,000 acres of winter wheat, totaling 72,750,000 acres, is very slightly below the national allotment for all wheat. For rice, the 1,645,000 acres in prospect is nearly 3½ percent above allotments. Corn acreage allotments were proclaimed only for a designated commercial area. These allotments are about 20 percent below 1949 planted acres in the commercial area and would amount to nearly 13 percent of the 1949 national acreage; prospective corn plantings are 6 percent less than 1949 plantings. Allotments for tobacco do not apply to all types; similarly for beans, not all varieties are covered. For potatoes the allotments apply only to commercial acreages--more than 3 acres; 1948-49 average yields on the prospective acreage, however, would result in production one-sixth larger than prospective needs. For cotton and peanuts, legislation is still pending which may permit increased acreages. At the time farmers reported on intended acreages, individual farm allotments were rather generally known for wheat, tobacco, and potatoes, but not in all instances. For corn, rice, peanuts, and dry beans, individual allotments were rarely known, although the general phases of the programs had been published. Thus, actual acreages planted may be changed somewhat as allotments become known for individual farms.

Principal crops planted or grown in 1950 may total nearly 359 million acres, allowing for duplications and for numerous crops not yet surveyed. This would be about 10½ million acres less than in 1949, also less than in 1948, 1944 and 1943, but would exceed the total in any other year since 1937. The peak period was in 1930-33, when the range was 369.5 to 375.5 million acres.

Feed grains may be planted on nearly 4 million acres more than in 1949, according to present plans. But this 2½ percent increase in acreage may not bring about an increase in production. The prospective acreage of corn is 5 million acres less than planted in 1949, with most of the reduction in the high-yielding Corn Belt and adjacent States, but some offsetting increases in lower-yielding southern States. Furthermore, per acre tonnages of the grains which are being increased are not as large as for corn. Increases of nearly 3½ million acres of oats, over 2½ million acres of barley and nearly 3 million acres of sorghums raise the feed grain aggregate acreage above that of 1949. On the basis of 1944-48 average yields per acre, the prospective 1950 feed grain acreage would produce about 113½ million tons, or 10 percent less than the 126 million tons in 1949. Hay acreage is indicated at about 2½ million acres more than in 1949 and slightly above average. This not only provides for slightly increased numbers of hay-consuming livestock and

for replenishing low reserves in some areas, but also absorbs some of the acreage adjustments in other crops. In some areas, it is expected that more than usual amounts of seed may be taken in lieu of later cuttings of hay, and that more meadows may be pastured after hay needs are satisfied.

A sharp decline in food grain acreage is in prospect, compared with 1949. Winter wheat acreage was reduced 15 percent and prospective spring wheat is down 12.5 percent. If yields of spring wheat should be at the 1944-48 average, about 1,185 million bushels of all wheat may be produced in 1950. Allotment acreages were originally designed to obtain production of 1,125 million bushels, but were later liberalized. A reduction of 10.5 percent in rice acreage is in prospect. Rye was sown last fall on an eighth larger acreage than the previous fall.

Among the oilseeds, a sharp increase of 18 percent for soybeans is indicated by the prospective 13.5 million acres grown alone, but flax acreage will decline by nearly 1.2 million acres or 22.5 percent, and peanuts by about 359,000 acres, one-eighth below the 1949 level. Tobacco acreage will be only 44,000 acres less than last year, potatoes about 62,000 less, declines of about 3 percent for each. Dry beans are under allotment and the acreage will be down 222,000 acres, about one-eighth, while the reduction of 86,000 acres in dry peas is nearly one-fourth. But sweetpotato acreage may be up 10 percent, cowpeas by 1 percent. The planned increase of 211,000 acres would bring sugar beet acreage up more than a fourth above that of 1949.

Weather during the next 3 months will be an important factor in the way planting intentions are carried out. The first half of March brought low temperatures over most of the country, which restricted field activity and retarded vegetative growth. Progress to date is still normal to advanced, however, in virtually all of the country. Oats seeding is well advanced in Kansas and in most areas more fall plowing than usual was done so that seeding may proceed rapidly when conditions permit. Snow covers parts or all of northern States from New England and northern Pennsylvania to Nebraska, but melting had occurred gradually with soils absorbing most of the moisture. In the Southwest, from western Kansas and northwestern Texas westward to Arizona, soils were critically dry, with some soil blowing and deterioration of wheat occurring. Irrigation water supplies appear to be below needs only in southern mountain areas.

Farmers were able to take into account most factors affecting 1950 crop acreages in making their plans. Availability of farm labor is not reported to be a limiting factor. Nevertheless, many farmers say that they plan to curtail acreages of crops involving heavy hired labor requirements, shifting to those they can handle themselves with mechanical equipment, in view of relatively high wages. Machinery in use and available was ample for making rapid progress when fields were ready last year, and is likely to be ample again with more fall plowing done than usual. Supplies of some spring-sown grains and clover for seeding have been a little difficult to locate in some areas, but this is not likely to limit plantings seriously. Relatively large acreages of oats and barley, while replacing allotment crops, will also serve as nurse crops for new seedings of alfalfa, clover and lespedeza, a practice regarded as leading to better land use and soil conserving practices. The increase in soybeans replaces less than half of the reduction in corn acreage, meaning in this case less land in row crops. Such declines as those for flaxseed and peas indicate that farmers have considered relative income from competing crops in making 1950 plans. Such increases as shown by feed crops and hay may also indicate an increase in livestock enterprises.

Changes in aggregate acreages of the crops currently estimated tend to reflect the effects of acreage allotments for various crops. In the North Atlantic States, where few crops are affected, an insignificant increase of 0.2 percent is indicated; in South Atlantic States a 0.2 percent decline is shown. But in North Central States, where all but Wisconsin show declines, the regional total is down 2.3 percent. Of the South Central cotton States a few show sharp acreage increases for the 17 crops now estimated, and the region shows a 1.6 percent increase. A 1.0 percent decline is shown for the West, with Colorado and New Mexico accounting for much of the decrease.

Predictions about production prospects in mid-March necessarily are premature for most of the country. Modern mechanization makes it possible to offset much of the effects of adverse weather, if it should occur at seeding time. The trend continues toward better soil preparation and timeliness of operations, to use of hybrid seed corn and disease resistant and higher-yielding varieties of grains and soybeans. Acreage allotments will naturally result in planting restricted crops on lands best adapted to them. More fertilizer may be used. As a result, the trend toward higher yields may be expected to continue in 1950. To date freeze damage to fall-sown flax has been largely overcome. Winter wheat is well advanced and in good condition in practically all areas, except in the dry central and southern Great Plains, where some deterioration is taking place because of dryness, soil blowing and aphis infestation. The "green bugs" also are affecting oats, particularly in Oklahoma. Freezes since early January have resulted in some local damage to truck crops and citrus, and to tree fruits in advanced stages in the South. The latter cannot be fully evaluated yet, but it is thought a fair to good crop is likely to survive.

Plans reported as of March 1, well ahead of planting time in much of the country, are necessarily subject to modification. One factor difficult to evaluate is a possible further effect of acreage allotments for several crops when they become known for individual farms. If spring rains and cold weather should delay entry into fields, the seeding season might be crowded into so short a space of time as to limit seedings of spring grain. This might result in shifts to flax, soybeans, sorghums or other late crops, perhaps to such catch crops as buckwheat, millet, and the like. Some previously minor crops may gain in popularity, such as safflower in drier parts of the Great Plains. As this report is intended as a guide to individual farmers in their operations, the knowledge of what others are planning will undoubtedly affect plans for specific crops on many farms.

CORN: The 1950 planted acreage of corn is expected to be 82,765,000 acres or about 6 percent below last year, according to farmers' reported intentions as of March 1. This compares with last year's planted acreage of 87,910,000 acres and the average of 89,825,000 acres. The 1950 planted acreage would be the smallest in over 50 years, reflecting the effects of acreage allotments in the commercial counties of the Corn Belt and in other important producing States. Although individual corn acreage allotments had been given to farmers in only a few of the commercial counties by March 1, corn growers generally knew that substantial reductions in acreage would be necessary to qualify for price support.

This year's expected decline in the U.S. planted acreage may be attributed almost entirely to the allotment program because increases are expected in most States where corn allotments are not in effect. These increases are primarily the result of acreage being diverted from other crops which are under allotment in those States.

Another factor tending to limit acreage reductions is the incentive, particularly in the "non-cash" corn areas, to produce substantial quantities of corn for feed, even though total U. S. stocks are at a high level. The number of grain-consuming animal units is the highest since 1944.

In the North Central area a reduction of 10.5 percent is indicated with smaller acreage being expected in all States in this group except North Dakota. Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska reported a 13 percent reduction. Declines of 12 percent are expected in Illinois and South Dakota. There is still some inducement to keep production on a high level, in these States, particularly in areas where the bulk of production will be used for local feeding, even though large supplies are still on hand.

In the North Atlantic States this year's indicated acreage is unchanged from 1949. Increases in Vermont, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey were offset by declines in Maine and Pennsylvania. Other States in this group expect no change from last year.

An increase of 1.5 percent is indicated in the South Atlantic States with increases in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida more than offsetting declines in other States in this group. North Carolina is unchanged from the 1949 acreage. Increases in acreage in this area may be primarily attributed to a diversion of peanut and cotton acreages.

The largest percentage increase in planted acreage is indicated in the South Central States where over 6 percent more acreage is expected to be planted this year than last. Increases of 21 and 15 percent, respectively, are expected in Texas and Arkansas. Kentucky and Tennessee are the only States in this group showing declines from 1949. Increases this year are mostly due to the use of acreages for corn which will be diverted from other crops under allotment such as cotton, peanuts, wheat, and rice.

The Western area as a whole expects to plant 5 percent less corn than in 1949. Colorado, the principal corn State in the West, is expecting an 8 percent decrease from last year.

If prospective plantings are carried out and the combination of all contributing factors in 1950 results in yields per acre for each State equal to the 1944-48 average, production of corn for all purposes would approximate 2.8 billion bushels. Such a production would be about 17 percent below 1949 production of nearly 3.4 billion bushels.

WHEAT: A 1950 acreage of all spring wheat one-eighth less than last year is indicated by farmers' intentions as reported on March 1. The prospective 19,727,000 acres, however, still is 9 percent more than the 1939-48 average of 18,072,000 acres planted. An all wheat total of 73,750,000 acres is indicated by adding this prospective acreage of all spring wheat to the fall seedings of winter wheat as estimated in December. This year's total will be about 14 percent below the 84,931,000 acres planted for the 1949 crop, but 10 percent above the 1939-48 average of 66,026,000 acres. The indicated total 1950 planted acreage is slightly less than the acreage allotment for all wheat including acreage allotted under the provisions of Public Law 272.

The prospective acreage of all spring wheat is indicated to be less than last year in all States except Idaho and New Mexico where the acreage is expected to be the same as in 1949. In the North Central States, where nearly three-fourths of the spring wheat is grown, the 1950 acreage will be 14 percent less than last year. In the Western group of States, the reduction is indicated at 10 percent. Spring wheat seedings show sharp reductions from last year in Colorado, Oregon, and Nebraska. Last year a large acreage of spring wheat in these States was planted on abandoned winter wheat land.

The intended acreage of durum wheat, indicated at 3,260,000 acres, is 12 percent less than the 3,693,000 acres planted last year, but is 24 percent larger than the 10-year average of 2,623,000 acres. The durum wheat acreage in North Dakota and South Dakota is 12 percent and 14 percent, respectively, below the 1949 acreage, while an increase of 5 percent is reported for Minnesota's small acreage. The acreage of other spring wheat in these States is expected to be well below last year. Decreases are indicated at 12 percent for North Dakota, 18 percent for South Dakota, and 15 percent for Minnesota.

Production of all spring wheat may be about 300 million bushels, if the intended acreage is planted, and if yields per seeded acre should equal the 1944-48 average, by States. This added to the 885 million bushels of winter wheat forecast last December, would give a total of 1,185 million bushels of all wheat in 1950, compared with 1,146 million bushels harvested in 1949.

OATS: The 1950 acreage of oats, including both fall and spring planted, will be at a near record level according to farmers' reported intentions. At 47,964,000 acres, the land devoted to oats will be about 8 percent more than in 1949 and 12 percent above average. The largest increases from 1949 are expected in the Great Plains States of Montana, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, where there is an aggregate increase of 2,704,000 acres or 24 percent. About 80 percent of the total increase is in the Great Plains States. The remainder of the Nation shows an increase of 2 percent over last year.

The only region reporting a decrease is the North Atlantic, where a 3 percent reduction is indicated. The East-North Central region reports no change from 1949. Most of the increases are in States where reductions are indicated for wheat and corn. The reduction in the North Atlantic States and Ohio follows an unusually large acreage in 1949. Reductions in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana are the result of unfavorable planting weather so far this season. The weather was more favorable in the South Atlantic States, where there is an aggregate increase of 4 percent. Changes in the Western States are mixed, with an overall increase of 8 percent.

Should the present prospective acreage materialize and should the yield per acre in each State equal the 1944-1948 average, the national production in 1950 would approximate 1.5 billion bushels. Such a production compares with about 1.3 billion bushels in 1949 and 1.5 billion in 1948.

BARLEY: The propective barley acreage for 1950, fall seedings combined with acreage to be seeded this spring, is 13,879,000 acres. Should present intentions materialize, this acreage would be 24 percent above the relatively small acreage planted for 1949, but 6 percent below the 1939-48 average acreage. The record barley acreage was in 1942 when 19,686,000 acres were planted. Since then, the general trend of plantings has been downward. The prospective increase in this year's barley acreage is mainly the result of farmers intending to plant barley on acreages diverted from wheat and corn.

All States expect to plant at least as much land to barley as last year with substantial increases indicated in many of the major producing States. In the North Central area, where the majority of the barley acreage is usually located, the following increases from last year are indicated for the important States: Minnesota 28 percent, North Dakota 32 percent, South Dakota 15 percent, Nebraska 44 percent and Kansas 144 percent. The prospective acreage in these States is, however, below the 10-year average except in Minnesota and North Dakota. In the Western States, which make up the next important area, the general trend of barley acreage has been upward in recent years with the 1950 acreage expected to be a record. Of the important States in this group, no change is indicated from last year for Colorado. California expects an increase of only 5 percent, but indications are for an increase of 45 percent in Montana, 30 percent in Idaho and 30 percent in Oregon, while in Washington the acreage is expected to be more than double the 1949 acreage. Furthermore, the acreage of barley in each of the Western States promises to be above the average except in New Mexico.

Assuming a yield per acre on the acreage in prospect equal to the 1944-48 average, by States, a United States production of about 319 million bushels would result. Such a crop would be 34 percent above the 1949 production of 238 million bushels, but close to the 1948 crop of 316 million bushels and the average of 311 million bushels.

RICE: For the first time since 1944, the planted acreage of rice will be smaller than that of the preceding year. The 1950 prospective acreage is estimated at 1,645,000 acres, about 10 percent less than the 1,839,000 acres sown in 1949.

At the time growers reported on their intended seedings of rice, few knew what their individual farm allotments would be under the 1950 allotment program, although it was generally known that substantial reductions would be called for. Still the aggregate acreage in the four States for which production estimates are prepared is only about 3½ percent larger than the 4-State allotment of 1,590,254 acres.

In the southern rice area, aggregate plantings are indicated at about 9 percent less than in 1949. By States, reductions will be about 15 percent in Arkansas, 2 percent in Louisiana and 12 percent in Texas. Soil preparation for rice has lagged somewhat because of wet fields, but seeding is expected to be done at about the usual time and under favorable conditions.

California rice growers intended to plant a 19 percent smaller acreage than in 1949, the estimated total of 241,000 acres being about the same as the acreage allotment to the State. This will permit "resting" of acreage which has been in rice too long, by shifts to other crops or leaving the land idle for a season.

If yields per acre should equal the 1944-48 average, by States, and the indicated seedings materialize, 1950 rice production will amount to about 75⅓ million bushels, equivalent to nearly 34 million 100-pound bags of rough rice. This would be about 15 percent less than the 1949 outturn.

FLAXSEED: March 1 reports indicate that growers expect to plant 4,027,000 acres of flaxseed in 1950, a decrease of 23 percent from the acreage planted in 1949, but 4 percent more than the 1939-48 average planted acreage. The acreage actually planted will be governed to a large extent by price relationships and moisture conditions at the time of planting. The supply of seed available for planting is reported to be adequate to meet indicated requirements.

In the North Central States where 86 percent of the country's flaxseed acreage was planted last year, a decrease of 19 percent is in prospect. Present intentions point to an 11 percent decrease from the acreage planted last year in North Dakota, a 22 percent decrease in Minnesota, and a 29 percent decrease in South Dakota. A sharp decline in acreage is expected in Iowa, but a slight increase is expected in Kansas. In Texas, the only important producing State in the South Central group, the planted acreage is 36 percent below that planted for harvest in 1949.

The planted acreage in the Western group of States is expected to be sharply below last year as Montana, Arizona, and California show respective decreases of 40, 61, and 65 percent.

If the intended acreage is planted and if the 1950 yields per planted acre, by States, are equal to the 1944-48 average, a crop of 36 million bushels of flaxseed would be produced. This would be 17 percent below last year's crop of 43,664,000 bushels.

ALL SORGHUMS: A sharp increase over last year is likely in the acreage of sorghums, with larger acreages indicated in most of the major producing areas. Farmers planting intentions indicate a total acreage of sorghums, including sorghum for syrup, of 14,568,000 acres. This is 24 percent or 2,814,000 acres more than last year and would be the largest acreage planted since 1946. It would be about 2 million acres less, however, than the average of 16,635,000 acres. The largest acreage of sorghums of record was the 21,208,000 acres planted in 1940.

In the South Central area, with approximately two-thirds of the U.S. sorghum acreage this year, an increase of 31 percent over last year is expected. Such an acreage would, however, be about 2 percent below average. Acreage planted in the North Central States is expected to be 18 percent above last year, but 32 percent below the average.

Acreages expected this year in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona show moderate to sharp increase over last year and also above average. Grain sorghum types constitute a rather large proportion of the acreage in these States. North Carolina and Alabama expect larger than average acreages, but all other States, even though showing increases over last year, are still below average. The Texas acreage of all sorghum, indicated at 7,592,000 acres, would be 36 percent higher than last year and the largest since 1945. The record acreage planted in the State was 8,318,000 acres in 1944.

In the West North Central States shifts from corn and wheat acreage are influencing increased plantings of sorghums. A particularly sharp increase is indicated in South Dakota. In Texas and Oklahoma acreage allotments of such crops as

cotton and wheat, which are below the acreages planted in recent years, are expected to result in sharp increases in sorghum plantings. In other States, where acreages are larger than last year, increases are also mostly due to diversion of acreages from allotments crops.

On the basis of the usual proportion of sorghum acreage harvested for grain, adjusted for trend, about 53 percent of the planted acreage may be harvested for grain. If sorghum yields, by States should equal the 1944-48 average, about 131 million bushels would be harvested for grain. Such a production would be 14 percent less than the large crop produced last year when record yields were attained, but only slightly less than the 1948 crop and about 20 percent above average.

HAY: March 1 reports from farmers and ranchers indicate that more than seventy-five million acres of hay will be harvested in 1950. On the first of March, however, many farmers did not definitely know the full extent of required adjustments in their acreages of some other major crops. Since hay lands afford an important opportunity to balance part of such adjustments, the hay acreage eventually harvested may be somewhat different from that now indicated. Slightly more hay will be needed in 1950-51 than in 1949-50 because of larger numbers of hay-consuming livestock.

The indicated acreage of hay for harvest in 1950 is as large or larger than in 1949 in thirty-six of the forty-eight States. These include most of the States in the Corn Belt, the important spring wheat States, nearly all of the northeastern dairy States, ten far western States and several States in the Cotton Belt. In a few States, such as Montana, North and South Dakota, the prospective increases are needed to build up depleted reserves, but elsewhere appear generally to come from land that ordinarily would have been used for other crops.

The expected 1950 hay acreage is roughly 100,000 acres less than in 1949 in both Nebraska and Kansas; in these States the winter has been mild and feeding requirements low. Reductions are probable in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia. Reduction of peanut acreage is an important factor in the reduction of hay acreage in Georgia, Alabama and Texas.

If hay is actually harvested from all of the 75,091,000 acres now indicated and if the 1944-48 average yield per acre is made in each State, the 1950 U. S. production would be about 103 million tons. That would not be a record breaking crop, but it would be the largest hay crop since 1947. Last year's crop was 99 million tons from less than 73 million acres, and the 10-year average is a little more than 100 million tons from 74⅔ million acres.

TOBACCO: A total of 1,581,900 acres of tobacco for 1950 is indicated by reports of farmers' intentions as of March 1. This is about 3 percent below last year's acreage. Most of the reduction is taking place in burley acreage, but substantial cuts are being made in dark air-cured and fire-cured types. If yields per acre for the several types should equal the 5-year 1944-48 average, about 1,835 million pounds would be produced on the prospective acreage. The first official estimate of production for the 1950 crop will be issued in the July Crop report.

Prospective flue-cured acreage for 1950 is up about 1½ percent, 949,600 acres this year compared with 936,400 acres in 1949. If the 5-year average yield per acre should be realized, production of about 1,075 million pounds would be expected.

The indicated 401,000 acres of burley tobacco is about 11 percent lower than the 449,000 acres planted in 1949. The reduction is being brought about by lower acreage allotments for 1950. If yields should equal the 5-year average, production of burley tobacco from the prospective acreage would approximate 492 million pounds. The acreage of Southern Maryland tobacco is placed at 52,000 acres, 2,000 acres above 1949, and would be a record high.

Prospective acreages of fire-cured and dark-air-cured tobaccos are indicated at 86 and 89 percent of last year, respectively. These reductions are in line with lowered allotments for 1950.

The indicated net change from last year for all cigar tobaccos is small. Increases of 3 percent for fillers and binders more than offset a decrease of 10 percent in wrappers. The expected reduction in wrappers is accounted for entirely in the Connecticut Valley. Some of this acreage is being diverted to binders.

SUGAR BEETS: The largest sugar beet acreage since 1942 is indicated by growers' intentions-to-plant reports as of March 1. Prospective plantings for 1950 total 980,000 acres, 27 percent more than the acreage planted in 1949 and 15 percent above the 10-year average. Increased plantings from last year are indicated for all important producing States, ranging from 11 percent in Montana to 46 percent in California. A substantial part of the higher acreage for sugar beets is expected to be planted on land taken out of other crops because of 1950 acreage allotments. In Colorado the supply of reservoir water is favorable, but a good rain or snow is needed to place soil in condition for seed bed preparation. In California weather conditions during the past several weeks have been favorable for planting, and the bulk of the spring planted crop has already been put in the ground.

If the 5-year average yields per planted acre are attained, about 11.5 million tons of sugar beets would be harvested from the intended acreage. Last year's production was 10,168,000 tons.

SOYBEANS: A total of 13.5 million acres of soybeans will be planted alone for all purposes in 1950 if growers carry out their intentions as expressed on March 1. This would be an increase of 18 percent over the 11.4 million acres planted last year and 12 percent above the 1939-48 average. The acreage indicated this year is the third highest of record, exceeded only by the war years of 1942 and 1943.

Much of the increase in the prospective planted acres this year is expected to come from land diverted from crops under acreage allotments, especially corn and cotton. The important North Central area shows an increase of 17 percent over a year ago, with all producing States in the area expecting substantial gains in acreage. The sharpest increase is in Minnesota, where soybean acreage has expanded rapidly in recent years. More than a million acres are expected in that State this year, compared to an average of less than one-half million acres. Sharp percentage increases over last year are also noted in North Dakota and South Dakota, although the acreages in these States, which are on the fringe of the main soybean area, are still relatively unimportant. Illinois, the heaviest producing State, indicates an increase of 13 percent over last year. This is slightly less than the 15 percent increase in Missouri, but above the 12 percent increase in Ohio and the 10 percent in Indiana. The prospective acreage in Iowa is 20 percent above last year although still 9 percent less than the 10-year average.

The South Central area shows a substantial increase over a year ago. This is largely the result of the 80 percent increase in Arkansas where a considerable

acreage is expected to be diverted from cotton and rice. Mississippi also reports a rather sharp increase--35 percent above last year, but only 15 percent above the 10-year average. Smaller increases are expected in Tennessee and Alabama while Kentucky and Oklahoma are the only producing States in the area which indicate no change from last year. The North Atlantic States, where only a small acreage of soybeans is grown, show an increase of 10 percent over last year while the South Atlantic States indicate an increase of only 8 percent. North Carolina, the largest producing State in the area, reports a 3 percent larger acreage than in 1949. The increase in that State is in the areas where acreages of cotton and peanuts are expected to be reduced.

If about the same proportion of the total acreage of soybeans is harvested for beans, as in the last two years, the acreage for beans would be about 11.7 million acres. If this acreage is realized and 1945-49 average yields are attained, by States, the 1950 production would total about 228 million bushels. A crop of this size would be about 5 million bushels above the previous record in 1948 and 6 million bushels above the 1949 production of 222 million bushels.

COWPEAS GROWN ALONE: A total of 1,192,000 acres of cowpeas, grown alone for all purposes, is indicated for 1950 by reports of growers on March 1. This is 1.3 percent more than last year's 1,177,000 acres grown alone, and 7 percent above the 1948 record low of 1,117,000 acres. The prospective acreage is still 47 percent below the 1939-48 average of 2,241,000 acres. The highest acreage of record is 3,770,000 acres grown alone in 1941, or more than three times the prospective 1950 acreage. The current low acreage level of cowpeas grown alone is primarily due to the introduction of other crops which have proven more desirable for cover crops and for hay.

The South Atlantic States indicate a 1 percent decrease in 1950. A prospective 17 percent decline in Virginia, 7 percent in North Carolina and 4 percent in Georgia more than offsets expected increases in South Carolina and Florida. Prospects in the South Central States point toward a 5 percent increase. Texas, the largest producing State, indicates a 25 percent increase with Arkansas and Louisiana slightly increased. Mississippi and Oklahoma are unchanged, while Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama indicate declines. The sharp increase in Texas more than offset declines in other areas and is responsible for the National 1950 increase from a year earlier. In the North Central area the four producing States indicate a 13 percent decrease from a year ago.

PEANUTS: The prospective acreage of peanuts to be grown alone for all purposes in 1950 is indicated at 2,570,000 acres - 12 percent less than the 2,929,000 acres grown alone in 1949. This includes peanuts for picking and threshing, for hogging-off, and for other purposes. Growers' plans, as reported about March 1, could be modified by the changed regulations now being considered.

Reductions in plantings below last year are indicated in each of the major producing areas. Declines from the 1949 acreage planted alone by areas are 1 percent in the Virginia-Carolina Area, 15 percent in the Southeastern Area and 11 percent in the Southwestern Area.

The first official estimates of 1950 acreage for picking and threshing will not be made until August. However, if the usual relationships between the acreages planted alone and those picked and threshed should prevail in 1950 about 2,150,000 acres would be utilized for picking and threshing this year. If this acreage is realized and the 1944-48 average yield for each State is attained, a total of about 1.5 billion pounds of peanuts would be picked and threshed in 1950, or about 400 million pounds less than in 1949.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1950
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., March 20, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

DRY BEANS: Growers March 1 intentions reports indicate that about 1,678,000 acres of dry beans will be planted in 1950. This is about 12 percent less than the 1,900,000 acres planted in 1949 and 17 percent less than the 10-year average. The planted acreage this year is the lowest since 1945 and with that exception the lowest since 1932.

On March 6 the Department of Agriculture announced an allotment of 1.4 million acres for 11 classes of dry beans in 15 States. When farmers filled out their intentions reports about March 1, they had not yet received their individual allotments although most growers knew that a reduction in acreage would be required in order to qualify for price support on the 1950 crop.

In the Northeast bean area growers plan to reduce their bean acreage about 11 percent from last year. New York expects a 14 percent decrease while a 10 percent decline from last year is indicated for Michigan. The Northwest shows a decline of 9 percent. In that area an increase is expected in Washington because of additional irrigated land coming under cultivation. Some of this acreage available for irrigation will go into beans since yields in Washington last year were exceptionally high on the irrigated land. Reductions in other Northwest area States ranged from 20 percent in Montana, 15 percent in Nebraska, to 10 percent in Idaho and Wyoming. Acreage reductions in the Southwest (Pinto States) averaged about 11 percent below last year. Colorado, the heaviest producing State in that area, indicated a reduction of 10 percent, while New Mexico, the other heavy producer, showed a reduction of 14 percent. California intentions as of March 1 show an overall reduction of 16 percent below last year. The same reduction was reported for Limas as for "other beans", however, the acreage of Standard Limas will probably be reduced more sharply than that for Baby Limas. In the "other bean" classes the sharpest reduction is in the pink bean areas of the Sacramento Valley. There are no acreage allotments on blackeyes, garbanzos and seed beans; therefore, these classes may show no acreage reduction from last year.

If the acreage now indicated is planted and yields per planted acre are equivalent to the 1945-49 average, by States, the 1950 production of dry beans would approximate 16.6 million 100-pound bags (uncleaned basis). This would be a reduction of about 5 million bags from the record crop produced in 1949 and about 800,000 bags less than the 10-year average production.

DRY FIELD PEAS: Growers' intentions on March 1 indicate that a total of 281,000 acres of peas--smallest acreage in 11 years--will be planted for dry peas (including seed peas) this spring. This acreage, if realized, will be nearly 1/4 smaller than the 367,000 acres planted last year, and compares with the 1939-48 average of 496,000 acres. Growers in 5 of the 7 western States indicated sharp reductions this year. A discouraging market outlook is given as the reason for the smaller plantings.

Reductions from 1949 are expected to be most marked in the areas where the bulk of the edible crop is normally produced, and are offset in part by probable increased acreage for seed. Decreases of 30 percent are shown for Washington, where nearly half of this year's total plantings may occur, and for Colorado. Montana indicated 25 percent less than last year, Idaho 20 percent less, and Oregon 17 percent less. Intentions to plant in the less important pea-producing areas of Wyoming, North Dakota, and Minnesota are for the same acreage as last year. In contrast with these indicated curtailments, a larger acreage was planted in California, where the total of the Canada peas and the wrinkled garden seed types is 18 percent larger than in 1949. The increase in California is mainly in the bean and rice areas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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If the March 1 planting intentions are carried out and yields per acre equal the 1944-48 average for the 9 producing States, production would approximate 3.3 million bags of uncleaned dry field peas. Although this production would be about equal to the 1949 crop, it would be 44 percent smaller than the 1939-48 average of 5.8 million bags.

POTATOES: Reduced plantings are in prospect, but reports from growers indicate a potato acreage considerably higher than will be required to meet prospective needs if yields in 1950 are in line with those of the past two years. Growers' March 1 intentions-to-plant reports indicate 1,862,000 planted acres for 1950, compared with plantings of 1,924,000 acres in 1949 and the 1939-48 average of 2,718,000 acres. Prospective potato acreage for 1950 is less than half the peak acreage of World War I and for the first time since 1878, acreage is expected to be less than 1.9 million acres. Growers have experienced difficulty in marketing last year's storage crop. With the current high level of yields and declining per capita consumption, acreage needed to meet national potato requirements is much smaller than formerly.

Compared with the past year's plantings, a 3-percent reduction is indicated for the 18 surplus late States. Reductions of 9 and 3 percent, respectively, are in prospect for the eastern and central States of this group, but a 2 percent increase is indicated for the western States. A 4 percent reduction is indicated for the 11 other late and 8 intermediate States, respectively. For the early group of potato producing States, a 2 percent reduction is now indicated.

In the East, where grower and dealer March 1 stocks were the highest of record for that date, reduced plantings are indicated for each State. The sharpest indicated reduction in this part of the country is in Maine and upstate New York. In the central part of the country, growers' planting intentions suggest an acreage unchanged from the 1949 acreage in Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Indiana. An increase of 3 percent is indicated in the Ohio acreage. Reductions ranging from 5 percent in Michigan to 10 percent in Illinois are in prospect for the remaining late States in this part of the country. For the late States of the West, increased plantings are indicated for Idaho, Washington, and New Mexico. Reports from growers in Nebraska, Wyoming, and Nevada suggest the same acreage for 1950 that was planted in 1949. Reduced planting ranging from 7 percent for the late crop in California to 1 percent in Colorado are in prospect for the remaining late States of the West.

Delaware is the only State in the intermediate group in which growers are expected to plant an acreage larger than was planted in 1949. The increased acreage in that State reflects a further expansion of the high-yielding commercial acreage in Kent County. For the early group of potato States, increased plantings are indicated in South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. The early acreage in California is now expected to equal the 1949 acreage.

If yields in each State should equal the 1948-49 average, production from the prospective acreage will amount to 389 million bushels, compared with last year's production of 402 million bushels. The 1948 national yield was the highest of record and the 1949 yield was the second highest despite a mid-summer drought in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and southern New England; frost that killed vines in Maine before mid-September; and late June and early September frosts in Idaho and the Klamath Falls Basin.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1950

Washington, D. C.,
March 20, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SWEETPOTATOES: Increased acreage of sweetpotatoes is in prospect for 1950. The planting of 603,000 acres indicated by growers' intentions-to-plant reports is 10 percent larger than the 548,000 acres planted in 1949, but 13 percent below average.

Even though heavy hand labor requirements tend to limit the acreage of this crop, there are several factors that favor an increased sweetpotato acreage. The acreage planted in recent years has declined to an unusually low level. Acreage allocations tend to limit the planting of cotton and peanuts, and in some areas growers are turning to sweetpotatoes as an alternative cash crop. In recent years, prices received for sweetpotatoes by growers in most areas have been attractive, especially for the storage crop. Some increase in sweetpotatoes grown for home use is also a reasonable expectation as farm income declines and growers attempt to make their farms more self-sustaining.

Except in Delaware and Maryland, where the 1949 acreage is expected to be maintained, a rather substantial increase in acreage is now indicated for each of the South Atlantic States. Increases of 12 to 15 percent are in prospect for Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, and Georgia, and in South Carolina a 25 percent increase is indicated.

In the South Central States, acreages smaller than the 1949 plantings are in prospect for Kentucky and Texas. The reduction indicated by reports from growers in Texas is contrary to the pattern in other important producing States. In that State, the quality of last year's crop was lowered by excessive rains at harvest and growers experienced some difficulty in moving the crop. Increases of 7 to 17 percent are now indicated for Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi.

Sweetpotato production cannot be estimated at this time. However, should yields in each State equal the 1944-1948 average, production from the prospective acreage would amount to 57,497,000 bushels. In 1949, growers harvested 54,232,000 bushels of sweetpotatoes and the 1939-48 average production was 61,786,000 bushels.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1950
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., March 20, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS, 1929-1950

Year	Corn, all		All Spring Wheat		Oats		Barley		Tobacco
	Planted	Harvested	Planted 1/	Harvested	Planted 1/	Harvested	Planted 1/	Harvested	Harvested
	Thousand acres								
1929	99,130	97,805	23,032	22,151	40,534	38,153	14,703	13,564	1,980
1930	103,915	101,465	22,311	21,526	42,608	39,847	13,581	12,629	2,124
1931	109,364	106,866	20,548	14,216	44,483	40,193	13,820	11,181	1,988
1932	113,024	110,577	22,653	21,750	45,549	41,700	14,555	13,206	1,405
1933	109,830	105,918	24,207	19,076	43,774	36,528	14,200	9,641	1,739
1934	100,563	92,193	19,228	8,664	40,467	29,455	12,024	6,577	1,273
1935	99,974	95,974	22,175	17,703	43,599	40,109	13,956	12,436	1,439
1936	101,959	93,154	23,984	11,181	41,934	33,654	12,837	8,329	1,441
1937	97,174	93,930	22,969	17,094	39,827	35,542	12,346	9,969	1,753
1938	94,473	92,160	22,517	19,630	39,390	36,042	12,171	10,610	1,601
1939	91,639	88,279	16,648	14,088	38,203	33,460	15,513	12,739	2,000
1940	88,692	86,429	18,284	17,178	39,315	35,431	15,689	13,525	1,410
1941	86,837	85,357	16,662	16,157	41,841	38,161	15,857	14,276	1,306
1942	88,818	87,367	14,145	13,753	43,018	38,197	19,686	16,958	1,377
1943	94,341	92,060	17,469	16,792	43,467	38,914	17,474	14,900	1,458
1944	95,475	94,014	19,369	18,624	43,804	39,672	14,337	12,301	1,751
1945	89,727	88,079	18,715	18,131	45,889	41,933	11,718	10,465	1,822
1946	89,788	88,489	19,341	18,725	46,549	43,205	11,527	10,411	1,963
1947	86,108	83,932	20,036	19,554	42,301	38,451	12,102	11,014	1,853
1948	86,828	86,067	20,053	19,502	44,526	40,198	13,228	11,987	1,554
1949	87,910	86,735	22,559	21,298	44,525	40,560	11,208	9,879	1,626
1950 2/	82,765	----	19,727	----	47,964	----	13,879	----	1,582

Year	Flaxseed		Rice		Sorghums				
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted all purposes	Harv. for grain	Harv. for forage	Harv. for silage	Harv. for sirup
	Thousand acres								
1929	3,386	3,049	860	860	8,830	3,523	4,609	103	143
1930	4,481	3,780	966	966	9,447	3,477	5,089	106	190
1931	3,773	2,431	965	965	10,685	4,443	5,392	133	313
1932	2,720	1,988	874	874	12,070	4,400	6,172	232	354
1933	1,837	1,341	798	798	12,602	4,354	6,697	377	360
1934	1,609	1,002	812	812	14,612	2,396	8,182	816	330
1935	2,419	2,126	817	817	16,492	4,597	9,072	666	285
1936	2,572	1,125	981	981	13,355	2,793	6,975	749	245
1937	1,330	927	1,116	1,099	13,001	4,915	6,036	580	210
1938	1,032	905	1,076	1,076	15,561	4,699	8,636	740	197
1939	2,339	2,171	1,045	1,045	17,863	4,760	9,826	904	189
1940	3,364	3,182	1,090	1,069	21,208	6,374	11,729	1,081	186
1941	3,462	3,266	1,263	1,214	18,800	6,015	10,481	1,233	176
1942	4,698	4,408	1,490	1,457	16,082	5,991	7,865	927	221
1943	6,182	5,691	1,517	1,472	17,726	6,889	8,404	913	207
1944	2,887	2,610	1,503	1,480	18,458	9,385	7,587	879	187
1945	3,953	3,785	1,507	1,494	15,912	6,408	7,504	680	159
1946	2,641	2,432	1,586	1,574	14,749	6,773	6,240	644	177
1947	4,161	4,030	1,703	1,693	11,746	5,629	4,871	669	161
1948	5,001	4,859	1,802	1,781	13,804	7,296	5,139	631	110
1949	5,199	4,880	1,839	1,821	11,754	6,612	4,164	624	90
1950 2/	4,027	----	1,645	----	14,568	----	----	----	----

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1950 3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS, 1929-1950

Year	Potatoes		Sweetpotatoes		Sugar Beets		Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	Thousand acres									
1929	3,068	3,030	647	647	772	698	1,924	1,845	250	192
1930	3,190	3,139	670	670	821	776	2,266	2,160	295	229
1931	3,550	3,490	854	854	760	713	2,145	1,947	312	241
1932	3,639	3,568	1,059	1,059	812	764	1,625	1,431	257	219
1933	3,496	3,423	907	907	1,036	983	1,895	1,729	294	258
1934	3,729	3,599	968	959	945	770	1,985	1,461	330	277
1935	3,558	3,469	944	944	809	763	2,087	1,865	370	330
1936	3,127	2,960	774	769	855	776	1,950	1,626	296	256
1937	3,119	3,055	770	768	813	753	1,911	1,695	276	227
1938	2,944	2,870	795	793	985	925	1,759	1,643	225	165
1939	2,867	2,813	735	728	993	918	1,876	1,679	238	169
1940	2,886	2,832	652	648	971	912	2,079	1,903	314	247
1941	2,749	2,693	731	731	796	755	2,250	2,019	379	291
1942	2,755	2,671	688	687	1,048	954	2,102	1,925	518	493
1943	3,355	3,239	870	857	619	550	2,599	2,362	825	795
1944	2,885	2,786	732	726	633	555	2,155	1,996	752	719
1945	2,766	2,700	677	671	776	713	1,656	1,485	549	518
1946	2,645	2,598	682	676	904	802	1,697	1,616	521	498
1947	2,136	2,101	611	594	968	881	1,839	1,759	551	520
1948	2,137	2,109	521	516	799	694	1,970	1,916	309	292
1949	1,924	1,901	548	542	769	690	1,900	1,852	367	335
1950 2/	1,862	---	603	---	980	---	1,678	---	281	---

Year	Soybeans 3/		Cowpeas 3/		Peanuts 3/		Hay		
	Grown alone	Harv. for beans	Grown alone	Harv. for peas	Grown alone	Picked and threshed	All harvested	Annual legume hay 3/	Grain hay 1/
	Thousand acres								
1929	2,429	708	1,214	586	1,627	1,262	69,531	3,979	3,208
1930	3,072	1,074	1,357	674	1,433	1,073	67,947	4,198	3,933
1931	3,835	1,141	2,095	1,139	1,773	1,440	68,160	5,758	5,976
1932	3,704	1,001	3,023	1,190	2,042	1,501	70,412	6,698	5,018
1933	3,537	1,044	2,487	1,086	1,717	1,217	68,439	5,739	5,559
1934	5,764	1,556	2,713	1,190	2,015	1,514	65,387	8,076	6,793
1935	6,966	2,915	2,342	1,057	1,972	1,497	68,550	7,529	4,621
1936	6,127	2,359	3,373	1,366	2,127	1,660	67,732	6,739	5,629
1937	6,332	2,586	3,648	1,472	1,967	1,538	66,001	7,210	4,541
1938	7,318	3,035	3,296	1,386	2,236	1,692	68,175	7,303	3,702
1939	9,565	4,315	3,168	1,381	2,563	1,908	69,243	8,311	3,913
1940	10,487	4,807	3,357	1,432	2,599	2,052	73,058	8,778	3,981
1941	10,068	5,889	3,770	1,483	2,451	1,900	73,136	7,241	3,637
1942	13,696	9,894	3,382	1,241	4,329	3,355	74,827	7,338	2,724
1943	14,191	10,397	2,223	852	4,775	3,528	77,004	7,987	2,900
1944	13,118	10,232	1,560	712	3,831	3,068	77,541	6,322	2,898
1945	13,007	10,661	1,477	648	3,844	3,160	77,017	5,582	2,728
1946	11,662	9,806	1,215	566	3,917	3,142	74,173	4,947	2,457
1947	12,956	11,212	1,138	587	4,112	3,380	75,489	4,814	2,346
1948	11,843	10,430	1,117	534	3,920	3,311	73,208	4,524	2,207
1949	11,409	9,912	1,177	478	2,929	2,433	72,835	3,673	2,583
1950 2/	13,500	11,733	1,192	---	2,570	2,160	75,091	---	---

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS, 1929-1950

Year	17 Crops 4/		Winter Wheat		Rye	Cotton	
	Planted or grown	Harvested	Planted in preceding fall 1/	Harvested	Harvested	Planted 5/	Harvested
	Thousand acres						
1929	266,730	263,177	44,145	41,241	3,138	44,448	43,232
1930	272,353	267,896	45,248	41,111	3,646	43,329	42,444
1931	277,376	265,831	45,915	43,438	3,159	39,110	38,704
1932	287,707	282,294	43,628	36,101	3,350	36,494	35,891
1933	281,498	264,673	44,802	30,348	2,405	40,248	29,383
1934	259,615	226,885	44,836	34,683	1,921	27,860	26,866
1935	276,319	265,094	47,436	33,602	4,066	28,063	27,509
1936	273,056	238,494	49,986	37,944	2,694	30,627	29,755
1937	262,602	248,648	57,845	47,075	3,825	34,090	33,623
1938	260,549	255,316	56,464	49,567	4,087	25,018	24,248
1939	264,274	251,656	46,154	37,681	3,822	24,683	23,805
1940	272,696	263,502	43,536	36,095	3,204	24,871	23,861
1941	271,480	264,731	46,045	39,778	3,573	23,130	22,236
1942	282,597	271,611	38,855	36,020	3,792	23,302	22,602
1943	295,207	283,689	38,515	34,563	2,652	21,900	21,610
1944	291,571	283,879	46,821	41,125	2,132	19,990	19,651
1945	282,702	275,106	50,415	46,989	1,856	17,562	17,059
1946	278,156	271,602	52,195	48,350	1,607	18,190	17,615
1947	272,649	265,348	58,133	54,835	2,010	21,500	21,269
1948	275,888	269,172	58,871	53,515	2,096	23,163	22,821
1949	274,222	267,234	62,372	55,453	1,558	27,359	26,898
1950 2/	277,890	-------	53,023	------	------	------	------

Year	Buckwheat		Alfalfa seed	Red clover seed	Alsike clover seed	Sweet clover seed	Lespedeza seed	Timothy seed
	Planted	Harvested	Harv. 6/	Harv. 6/	Harv. 6/	Harv.	Harv. 6/	Harv.
	Thousand acres							
1929	671	629	519.7	1,818.9	280.1	292.6	52.0	437.3
1930	635	574	547.7	1,009.1	150.3	219.0	59.1	435.7
1931	538	507	436.9	772.4	134.3	353.1	105.6	608.9
1932	476	454	366.5	1,012.0	133.1	213.7	154.8	454.5
1933	487	460	617.7	1,024.3	146.2	215.5	266.1	325.5
1934	510	475	630.5	766.9	128.7	216.7	371.4	140.6
1935	524	505	549.6	641.2	134.4	243.8	384.9	1,000.8
1936	417	379	642.2	670.4	228.2	377.4	300.7	381.6
1937	442	421	610.9	308.4	100.0	309.6	572.5	591.4
1938	466	448	746.6	1,664.0	217.1	525.6	763.7	441.9
1939	401	370	1,013.2	1,350.3	137.4	555.8	627.4	490.2
1940	420	388	967.7	2,042.7	169.1	348.2	705.2	398.9
1941	355	337	795.2	1,383.7	122.7	349.1	813.0	375.3
1942	403	375	602.2	1,147.9	93.2	225.2	747.4	437.4
1943	528	505	762.3	1,354.6	106.0	178.0	808.0	431.0
1944	539	515	982.0	2,419.8	130.5	284.5	1,196.6	364.7
1945	487	409	888.5	2,186.5	153.0	239.1	922.0	362.2
1946	416	391	1,174.2	2,601.3	165.6	235.7	935.0	365.3
1947	559	518	995.7	1,393.6	128.3	216.7	732.5	397.4
1948	354	336	635.4	1,789.5	140.8	193.7	982.3	128.7
1949	291	279	946.2	1,239.0	115.5	234.6	1,001.0	292.3
1950 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1950
Washington, D. C., March 20, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS, 1929-1950

Year	Broomcorn: Harv.	Sugarcane harvested: For sugar and seed	Sugarcane harvested: For sirup	21 truck crops harvested: 11 for processing 7/	21 truck crops harvested: 19 for market 8/	52 Crops 9/: Planted or grown	52 Crops 9/: Harvested
				Thousand acres			
1929	310	205.0	109	1,181	1,343	363,028	355,295
1930	392	203.5	111	1,375	1,489	369,550	359,896
1931	314	199.4	111	1,117	1,526	370,589	355,818
1932	313	241.9	124	779	1,578	375,471	361,794
1933	277	233.8	142	894	1,492	373,124	330,850
1934	305	262.6	151	1,153	1,677	338,965	294,736
1935	501	275.4	152	1,454	1,646	361,889	336,050
1936	309	264.2	138	1,365	1,744	360,239	313,845
1937	282	307.2	143	1,562	1,664	363,020	338,452
1938	267	312.9	134	1,394	1,704	354,266	338,445
1939	228	276.9	142	1,154	1,704	342,645	321,884
1940	298	269.7	100	1,394	1,647	347,826	331,506
1941	250	288.7	110	1,664	1,618	347,655	335,310
1942	230	316.9	113	1,997	1,588	351,320	339,307
1943	244	305.9	126	1,958	1,509	361,534	347,771
1944	382	294.3	118	1,984	1,808	365,168	352,538
1945	279	290.4	133	1,943	1,820	356,884	346,486
1946	300	310.8	120	2,062	1,973	354,689	344,932
1947	232.5	321.2	112	1,881	1,766	358,533	348,907
1948	191.0	334.6	79	1,698	1,732	363,686	352,297
1949	247.5	341.4	69	1,728	1,706	369,369	356,041
1950 2/	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	10/358,607	-------

1/ Part of the acreage shown as planted to wheat, oats, and barley is included in "grain hay".

2/ As indicated by March 1 reports from farmers on acreage intended.

3/ The acreage "grown alone" excludes acreage interplanted with other crops. Part of the acreage of soybeans and cowpeas not harvested for beans or peas is included under "annual legume hay."

4/ The "planted or grown" acreage is the sum of the "planted" and "grown alone" acreages listed plus tobacco and hay harvested, but excludes "annual legume hay" and "grain hay" which are largely duplicated. The total harvested acreages shown is the sum of the harvested items listed less the acreage of peanut vine hay harvested, most of which is duplicated under peanuts picked and threshed.

5/ Acreage in cultivation July 1.

6/ Acreage partially duplicated.

7/ Asparagus, snap beans, lima beans, beets, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, peas, pimientos, spinach, and tomatoes.

8/ Artichokes, asparagus, snap beans, lima beans, beets, cabbage, cantaloups (including Honey Dews, Honey Balls, and miscellaneous melons), carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons grown commercially for market. Excludes farm gardens and most market gardens.

9/ Includes crops listed, omitting alfalfa seed, red clover seed, alsike clover seed, and lespedeza seed which are included in the count of crops, but the acreage is not included because mostly duplicated in the hay acreage. Excludes peanuts not picked and threshed; also soybeans and cowpeas not harvested as hay or for the beans or peas. The total acreages include some crops harvested in succession from the same land.

10/ Prospective acreage of cotton is not reported, so the 1949 acreage in cultivation on July 1 is used in computing the 52 crop total planted acreage. Interpolations of acreage planted have been made for buckwheat, acreage harvested for rye, broomcorn, sweetclover seed, timothy seed, cowpeas for peas, sugarcane, and the 21 vegetable crops.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C
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CORN, ALL

State	Average 1939-48		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1949	Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Maine	13	38.9	11	10	91
N.H.	13	41.6	12	12	100
Vt.	62	39.4	57	61	107
Mass.	40	42.4	37	37	100
R.I.	8	38.9	7	7	100
Conn.	48	42.1	45	46	102
N.Y.	678	35.7	712	733	103
N.J.	190	40.5	182	184	101
Pa.	1,355	40.8	1,382	1,354	98
Ohio	3,457	48.0	3,627	3,337	92
Ind.	4,310	48.0	4,770	4,293	90
Ill.	8,393	49.7	9,280	8,166	88
Mich.	1,671	33.9	1,798	1,654	92
Wis.	2,485	41.6	2,621	2,516	96
Minn.	5,161	41.7	5,682	4,943	87
Iowa	10,336	51.1	11,326	9,854	87
Mo.	4,398	31.2	4,396	4,132	94
N.Dak.	1,182	21.4	1,239	1,338	108
S.Dak.	3,640	23.9	4,101	3,609	88
Nebr.	7,661	25.1	7,438	6,471	87
Kans.	3,074	21.1	2,598	2,390	92
Del.	141	28.3	146	142	97
Md.	475	34.8	485	470	97
Va.	1,265	30.4	1,151	1,128	98
W.Va.	353	34.3	270	254	94
N.C.	2,322	24.0	2,192	2,192	100
S.C.	1,555	16.5	1,412	1,468	104
Ga.	3,652	12.5	3,333	3,466	104
Fla.	723	10.4	698	712	102
Ky.	2,457	30.4	2,396	2,252	94
Tenn.	2,455	26.3	2,153	2,131	99
Ala.	3,103	14.6	2,783	2,978	107
Miss.	2,722	16.3	2,182	2,357	108
Ark.	1,767	18.2	1,227	1,411	115
La.	1,277	15.2	834	851	102
Okla.	1,670	17.1	1,385	1,385	100
Tex.	4,097	15.8	2,599	3,145	121
Mont.	194	15.9	211	219	104
Idaho	38	42.9	35	33	95
Wyo.	109	13.5	66	70	106
Colo.	880	16.7	706	650	92
N.Mex.	191	12.6	139	125	90
Ariz.	35	10.0	37	37	100
Utah	25	28.9	26	24	92
Nev.	3	30.8	3	3	100
Wash.	24	44.8	17	19	112
Oreg.	45	33.8	31	28	90
Calif.	72	32.2	72	68	95
U.S.	89,825	32.3	87,910	82,765	94.1

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Average 1939-48		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1949	Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
	Thous. acres	Bu.	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
N.Y.	4	19.4	4	3	75
Ill.	11	21.6	9	7	78
Wis.	51	20.7	86	83	96
Minn.	1,116	17.0	1,118	950	85
Iowa	14	17.2	16	15	94
N.Dak.	6,913	14.7	7,706	6,781	88
S.Dak.	2,721	11.8	3,715	3,046	82
Nebr.	100	11.6	90	63	70
Mont.	2,759	14.7	4,230	3,807	90
Idaho	401	29.7	559	559	100
Wyo.	95	14.4	92	90	98
Colo.	185	14.8	220	132	60
N.Mex.	23	12.8	23	23	100
Utah	67	31.1	75	66	88
Nev.	13	26.5	19	18	95
Wash.	746	21.4	607	577	95
Oreg.	203	21.4	297	247	83
U.S.	15,450	15.3	18,866	16,467	87.3

DURUM WHEAT

State	Average 1939-48		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1949	Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
	Thous. acres	Bu.	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Minn.	57	16.7	97	102	105
N.Dak.	2,239	14.6	3,236	2,848	88
S.Dak.	327	12.7	360	310	86
3 States	2,623	14.4	3,693	3,260	88.3

RICE

State	Average 1939-48		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1949	Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
	Thous. acres	Bu.	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Ark.	277	48.4	405	344	85
La.	575	38.3	605	593	98
Tex.	390	45.3	531	467	88
Calif.	208	65.2	298	241	81
U.S.	1,451	45.8	1,839	1,645	89.5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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OATS 1/

State	Average 1939-48		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1949	Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
	Thous. acres	Bu.	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Maine	94	35.1	107	102	95
N.H.	13	18.2	12	12	100
Vt.	73	20.3	76	74	98
Mass.	15	13.6	16	17	106
R.I.	4	9.0	3	4	133
Conn.	16	11.3	17	18	106
N.Y.	789	29.7	851	825	97
N.J.	52	25.6	52	52	100
Pa.	855	29.6	862	828	96
Ohio	1,156	36.0	1,373	1,291	94
Ind.	1,582	32.7	1,502	1,532	102
Ill.	3,942	38.4	3,986	4,026	101
Mich.	1,598	36.1	1,614	1,598	99
Wis.	2,678	40.0	3,030	3,060	101
Minn.	4,650	36.8	5,027	5,379	107
Iowa	5,468	34.5	6,417	6,674	104
Mo.	2,140	21.0	2,131	2,163	102
N.Dak.	2,305	27.4	1,858	2,415	130
S.Dak.	2,767	29.6	3,102	3,567	115
Nebr.	2,227	24.6	2,489	2,912	117
Kans.	1,686	20.8	1,034	1,448	140
Del.	6	21.0	7	8	114
Md.	45	26.3	54	57	105
Va.	161	21.2	192	196	102
W.Va.	90	19.6	83	73	88
N.C.	396	21.0	495	500	101
S.C.	715	21.7	721	786	109
Ga.	777	17.3	832	874	105
Fla.	92	5.8	137	137	100
Ky.	130	15.7	187	168	90
Tenn.	251	17.4	349	321	92
Ala.	288	16.6	277	263	95
Miss.	383	28.1	302	362	120
Ark.	428	17.8	406	361	89
La.	141	23.2	163	145	89
Okla.	1,455	17.8	963	1,348	140
Tex.	1,819	17.0	1,456	1,820	125
Mont.	459	27.2	385	481	125
Idaho	217	34.4	203	254	125
Wyo.	160	25.1	166	178	107
Colo.	216	26.7	253	228	90
N.Mex.	50	18.0	46	46	100
Ariz.	27	10.6	28	28	100
Utah	52	36.1	51	49	96
Nev.	11	27.3	12	12	100
Wash.	270	27.9	218	227	104
Oreg.	438	22.0	443	443	100
Calif.	505	9.9	547	602	110
U. S.	42,891	29.6	44,525	47,964	107.7

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

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BARLEY 1/

State	Average 1939-48		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1949	Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Maine	4	29.0	5	6	120
Vt.	4	26.0	1	1	100
N.Y.	120	24.8	78	82	105
N.J.	10	26.5	14	18	130
Pa.	127	29.9	136	163	120
Ohio	32	24.8	17	38	225
Ind.	53	22.7	22	25	115
Ill.	92	24.7	32	35	109
Mich.	170	29.1	129	129	100
Wis.	366	32.8	189	204	108
Minn.	1,319	25.5	1,097	1,404	128
Iowa	160	24.8	32	50	156
Mo.	161	16.5	100	120	120
N.Dak.	2,378	20.4	1,852	2,445	132
S.Dak.	1,846	18.6	1,235	1,420	115
Nebr.	1,288	15.9	381	549	144
Kans.	993	13.5	266	649	244
Del.	9	27.4	13	13	100
Md.	75	28.4	85	94	110
Va.	80	26.7	93	97	104
W.Va.	10	26.5	14	17	121
N.C.	43	19.6	42	42	100
S.C.	26	18.4	27	28	104
Ga.	7	18.8	6	6	100
Ky.	106	16.8	89	89	100
Tenn.	103	17.0	83	87	105
Ala.	2/ 4	2/ 11.8	3	3	100
Miss.	4	16.8	3	3	100
Ark.	12	12.9	7	7	100
Okla.	423	13.6	108	227	210
Tex.	334	12.4	172	215	125
Mont.	574	24.0	611	886	145
Idaho	330	33.5	305	396	130
Wyo.	136	26.3	192	209	109
Colo.	760	19.9	875	875	100
N.Mex.	39	16.7	35	39	111
Ariz.	126	19.2	180	198	110
Utah	123	42.0	133	133	100
Nev.	22	33.2	30	31	103
Wash.	190	31.6	107	235	220
Oreg.	305	28.3	326	424	130
Calif.	1,751	22.4	2,083	2,187	105
U.S.	14,713	21.3	11,208	13,879	123.8

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.
2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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ALL HAY

State	Average 1939-48		Acreage harvested		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per harvested acre	1949	Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
	Thous. acres	Tons	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Maine	894	0.96	877	895	102
N.H.	372	1.15	361	361	100
Vt.	1,004	1.39	1,050	1,029	98
Mass.	372	1.56	374	374	100
R.I.	36	1.38	36	37	103
Conn.	294	1.52	291	294	101
N.Y.	3,946	1.48	3,826	3,941	103
N.J.	259	1.61	253	266	105
Pa.	2,434	1.43	2,389	2,437	102
Ohio	2,556	1.45	2,429	2,599	107
Ind.	1,896	1.36	1,536	1,690	110
Ill.	2,839	1.42	2,213	2,833	128
Mich.	2,736	1.38	2,553	2,706	106
Wis.	4,093	1.67	3,934	4,052	103
Minn.	4,351	1.47	3,625	3,770	104
Iowa	3,521	1.56	2,997	3,536	118
Mo.	3,603	1.17	3,734	3,771	101
N.Dak.	3,128	.96	3,258	3,291	101
S.Dak.	3,285	.84	4,459	4,637	104
Nebr.	3,822	.99	4,341	4,254	98
Kans.	1,664	1.55	1,990	1,890	95
Del.	74	1.30	67	69	103
Md.	444	1.31	456	465	102
Va.	1,353	1.13	1,352	1,325	98
W.Va.	795	1.21	815	815	100
N.C.	1,229	.99	1,205	1,181	98
S.C.	580	.78	504	504	100
Ga.	1,403	.54	1,099	967	88
Fla.	120	.54	88	83	94
Ky.	1,748	1.28	1,863	1,844	99
Tenn.	1,885	1.15	1,814	1,741	96
Ala.	1,032	.73	777	715	92
Miss.	897	1.23	752	805	107
Ark.	1,398	1.14	1,248	1,310	105
La.	331	1.23	324	324	100
Okla.	1,315	1.22	1,316	1,382	105
Tex.	1,505	.95	1,223	1,174	96
Mont.	2,144	1.21	2,288	2,380	104
Idaho	1,152	2.09	1,121	1,155	103
Wyo.	1,088	1.13	1,131	1,120	99
Colo.	1,411	1.54	1,412	1,426	101
N.Mex.	218	2.14	220	220	100
Ariz.	273	2.24	257	275	107
Utah	570	2.01	562	568	101
Nev.	417	1.45	443	443	100
Wash.	917	1.95	844	895	106
Oreg.	1,106	1.76	1,077	1,109	103
Calif.	1,959	2.85	2,051	2,133	104
U.S.	74,470	1.35	72,835	75,091	103.1

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Average 1939-48		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1949	Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
	Thous. acres	Pounds	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Maine	7	941	6	5	83
New York	139	928	162	130	86
Michigan	583	760	529	476	90
Minnesota	4	524	1	1	100
Total N.E.	736	794	698	621	89
Nebraska	55	1,591	87	74	85
Montana	28	1,178	25	20	80
Idaho	138	1,527	151	136	90
Wyoming	86	1,245	93	84	90
Washington	4	1,136	6	15	250
Total N.W.	312	1,381	362	329	91
Colorado	364	544	307	276	90
New Mexico	228	274	145	125	86
Arizona	15	459	12	11	92
Utah	7	584	13	11	85
Total S.W.	616	447	477	423	89
California:					
Lima	157	1,373	180	151	84
Other	201	1,182	183	154	84
Total California	358	1,268	363	305	84
United States	2,022	862	1,900	1,678	88.3

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

PEANUTS

State	Average 1939-48	Acreage planted 1/ 1949	Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
	Thousand acres			Percent
Virginia	156	142	142	100
North Carolina	297	248	243	98
Tennessee	8	5	5	100
Total (Va-N.C. area)	461	395	390	99
South Carolina	36	26	22	85
Georgia	1,212	1,021	837	82
Florida	260	210	200	95
Alabama	594	463	393	86
Mississippi	33	17	16	94
Total (S.E. area)	2,135	1,737	1,475	85
Arkansas	44	14	14	100
Louisiana	24	9	8	89
Oklahoma	225	178	178	100
Texas	737	589	501	85
New Mexico	8	7	6	86
Total (S.W. area)	1,038	797	707	89
United States	3,634	2,929	2,570	87.7

1/ Grown alone for all purposes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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State	SOYBEANS Acreage planted 1/ Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949	COWPEAS Acreage planted 1/ Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
	Thousand acres			Percent	Thousand acres			Percent
N.Y.	16	6	6	100	---	---	---	---
N.J.	34	26	29	112	---	---	---	---
Pa.	81	42	46	110	---	---	---	---
Ohio	1,101	902	1,010	112	---	---	---	---
Ind.	1,573	1,576	1,734	110	16	2	3	150
Ill.	3,527	3,327	3,760	113	132	39	30	77
Mich.	145	72	86	120	---	---	---	---
Wis.	116	48	58	120	---	---	---	---
Minn.	484	734	1,138	155	---	---	---	---
Iowa	1,729	1,309	1,571	120	---	---	---	---
Mo.	716	897	1,032	115	57	25	20	80
N.Dak.	2/ 8	14	21	150	---	---	---	---
S.Dak.	19	31	46	150	---	---	---	---
Nebr.	33	24	30	125	---	---	---	---
Kans.	192	250	300	120	27	35	35	100
Del.	59	63	66	105	---	---	---	---
Md.	80	65	72	110	5	2	3	150
Va.	154	147	163	111	37	18	15	83
W.Va.	38	16	16	100	---	---	---	---
N.C.	382	380	391	103	120	57	53	93
S.C.	43	57	70	123	322	144	150	104
Ga.	87	77	89	115	296	184	177	96
Fla.	---	---	---	---	28	26	29	110
Ky.	187	225	225	100	30	15	14	93
Tenn.	208	217	230	106	70	38	34	90
Ala.	262	174	195	112	149	97	87	90
Miss.	321	274	370	135	171	80	80	100
Ark.	310	331	596	180	206	82	84	103
La.	118	101	121	120	86	63	64	102
Okla.	21	19	19	100	103	93	93	100
Tex.	20	5	10	200	382	177	221	125
U.S.	12,059	11,409	13,500	118.3	2,241	1,177	1,192	101.3

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. 2/ Short-time average.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Average 1939-48 Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted 1949	Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
	Thous. acres	Lb.	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Minn.	2/ 5	2/ 849	7	7	100
N.Dak.	2/ 14	2/ 1,043	3	3	100
Mont.	32	1,150	8	6	75
Idaho	138	1,163	95	76	80
Wyo.	2/ 2	2/ 1,130	2	2	100
Colo.	38	512	30	21	70
Wash.	232	1,216	187	131	70
Oreg.	26	1,328	18	15	83
Calif.	2/ 22	2/ 912	17	20	118
U.S.	496	1,119	367	281	76.6

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed.
2/ Short-time average

State	SORGHUMS FOR ALL PURPOSES: Acreage planted: Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949	FLAXSEED 1/: Average 1939-48: Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1949	Acreage planted: Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
	Thousand acres			Percent	Thous. acres	Bu.	Thous. acres		Percent
Ind.	12	4	6	150	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	18	5	5	100	2/ 7	2/12.9	1	1	100
Mich.	---	---	---	---	7	8.4	8	8	100
Wis.	5	1	1	100	12	11.0	17	14	82
Minn.	25	9	12	133	1,382	9.7	1,691	1,319	78
Iowa	50	9	20	222	162	12.0	105	65	62
Mo.	275	140	140	100	9	6.1	6	5	83
N.Dak.	114	55	65	118	1,189	6.8	1,851	1,647	89
S.Dak.	716	164	400	244	420	8.8	773	549	71
Nebr.	933	379	493	130	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	3,227	2,314	2,499	108	160	6.1	37	38	103
Va.	11	12	11	92	---	---	---	---	---
W.Va.	2	2	2	100	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	28	45	49	109	---	---	---	---	---
S.C.	33	29	30	103	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	57	41	45	110	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	38	23	22	95	---	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	57	35	36	103	---	---	---	---	---
Ala.	76	83	91	110	---	---	---	---	---
Miss.	58	36	47	130	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	111	73	89	122	---	---	---	---	---
La.	12	9	9	100	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.	2,023	1,373	1,551	113	23	5.4	1	2	200
Tex.	7,299	5,588	7,592	136	68	7.1	360	230	64
Mont.	8	5	5	100	226	6.1	95	57	60
Wyo.	17	8	8	100	1	2/ 4.6	2	1	50
Colo.	738	625	594	95	---	---	---	---	---
N.Mex.	500	509	532	105	---	---	---	---	---
Ariz.	57	80	96	120	18	23.4	44	17	39
Wash.	---	---	---	---	3	2/11.0	2	1	50
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	5	2/10.4	9	4	44
Calif.	136	98	118	120	171	17.8	197	69	35
U.S.	16,635	11,754	14,568	123.9	3,869	8.9	5,199	4,027	77.5

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1950
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., March 20, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO

State	Average 1939-48		Acreage harvested		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per harvested acre	1949	Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
	Acres	Lb.	Acres	Acres	Percent
Mass.	6,310	1,580	8,200	8,000	98
Conn.	17,190	1,366	19,300	18,600	96
N.Y.	860	1,335	500	500	100
Pa.	35,190	1,451	38,100	38,900	102
Ohio	22,770	1,091	20,900	19,800	95
Ind.	9,930	1,151	10,500	9,100	87
Wis.	22,470	1,477	20,100	20,200	100
Minn.	590	1,225	400	400	100
Mo.	5,690	1,035	5,200	4,700	90
Kans.	290	989	200	200	100
Md.	41,610	762	50,000	52,000	104
Va.	127,120	1,043	120,300	120,300	100
W.Va.	2,910	1,036	3,300	3,200	97
N.C.	662,360	1,065	631,800	639,500	101
S.C.	111,900	1,066	111,000	112,000	101
Ga.	89,660	985	93,000	95,000	102
Fla.	21,140	911	23,000	23,400	102
Ky.	360,940	1,064	360,200	316,500	88
Tenn.	109,640	1,122	109,500	99,100	91
Ala.	380	819	500	500	100
La.	410	466	300	300	100
U.S.	1,649,560	1,073	1,626,300	1,581,900	97.3

SUGAR BEETS

State	Average 1939-48		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1949	Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
	Thous. acres	Short tons	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Ohio	32	8.1	31	38	123
Mich.	96	7.4	96	120	125
Nebr.	67	11.0	40	54	135
Mont.	76	11.0	65	72	111
Idaho	75	13.6	67	90	135
Wyo.	40	10.7	30	35	117
Colo.	156	11.9	126	151	120
Utah	43	12.6	29	35	120
Calif. 1/	142	15.1	150	219	146
Other States	124	10.9	135	166	123
U.S.	851	11.6	769	980	127.4

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1950

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 20, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1939-48 Acreage harvested	Average 1939-48 Yield per harvested acre	Acreage harvested 1949	Acreage harvested Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
		Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent
Class 1, Flue-cured:						
Virginia	11	97,300	1,019	93,000	94,000	101
North Carolina	11	254,400	994	240,000	245,000	102
Total Old Belt	11	351,700	1,000	333,000	339,000	102
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	322,700	1,110	304,000	307,000	101
North Carolina	13	76,200	1,088	77,000	78,000	101
South Carolina	13	111,900	1,066	111,000	112,000	101
Total South Carolina Belt	13	188,100	1,075	188,000	190,000	101
Georgia	14	88,750	985	92,000	94,000	102
Florida	14	17,810	884	18,900	19,100	101
Alabama	14	320	810	500	500	100
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	106,880	968	111,400	113,600	102
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	969,380	1,048	936,400	949,600	101
Class 2, Fire-cured:						
Total Virginia Belt	21	15,410	942	10,600	9,500	90
Kentucky	22	14,090	988	10,800	9,200	85
Tennessee	22	31,400	1,038	23,100	19,600	85
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	45,490	1,023	33,900	28,800	85
Kentucky	23	16,500	980	13,000	11,000	85
Tennessee	23	3,800	996	2,700	2,400	89
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	20,300	983	15,700	13,400	85
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	250	940	200	100	50
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	81,450	997	60,400	51,800	86
Class 3, Air-cured:						
3A Light Air-cured						
Ohio	31	13,980	1,034	14,200	12,600	89
Indiana	31	9,710	1,154	10,400	9,000	87
Missouri	31	5,890	1,035	5,200	4,700	90
Kansas	31	290	989	200	200	100
Virginia	31	11,420	1,392	13,100	12,800	98
West Virginia	31	2,910	1,036	3,300	3,200	97
North Carolina	31	9,060	1,318	10,800	9,500	88
Kentucky	31	299,500	1,075	312,000	275,000	88
Tennesse	31	69,900	1,168	80,000	74,000	93
Total Burley Belt	31	422,720	1,104	449,200	401,000	89
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	41,610	762	50,000	52,000	104
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	464,330	1,074	499,200	543,000	91

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE (Cont'd.)

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1939-48 Acreage harvested	Average 1939-48 Yield per harvested acre	Acreage harvested 1949	Acreage harvested Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
		Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent
3B Dark Air-cured.						
Indiana	35	220	1,003	100	100	100
Kentucky	35	15,770	1,062	14,000	12,300	88
Tennessee	35	4,540	1,048	3,700	3,100	84
Total One Sucker	35	20,530	1,058	17,800	15,500	87
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	14,830	1,022	10,200	8,700	85
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	2,990	920	3,600	3,900	108
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	38,350	1,032	31,600	28,100	89
Class 4 Cigar Filler:						
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	34,780	1,450	37,600	38,400	102
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	8,790	1,180	6,700	7,200	107
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1/ 43,640	1/ 1,390	44,300	45,600	103
Class 5, Cigar Binder:						
Massachusetts	51	100	1,628	100	100	100
Connecticut	51	8,050	1,598	8,700	9,600	110
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	8,150	1,598	8,800	9,700	110
Massachusetts	52	4,920	1,721	5,700	5,800	102
Connecticut	52	2,680	1,626	2,600	2,500	96
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	7,600	1,686	8,300	8,300	100
New York	53	860	1,335	500	500	100
Pennsylvania	53	410	1,556	500	500	100
Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,270	1,411	1,000	1,000	100
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	11,180	1,459	8,500	8,100	95
Wisconsin	55	11,290	1,496	11,600	12,100	104
Minnesota	55	590	1,225	400	400	100
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	11,880	1,482	12,000	12,500	104
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	40,600	1,529	38,600	39,600	103
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:						
Massachusetts	61	1,290	1,018	2,400	2,100	88
Connecticut	61	6,460	966	8,000	6,500	81
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	7,750	974	10,400	8,600	83
Georgia	62	720	1,020	1,000	1,000	100
Florida	62	2,930	1,049	4,100	4,300	105
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	3,650	1,044	5,100	5,300	104
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	11,400	997	15,500	13,900	90
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	95,640	1,401	98,400	99,100	101
Class 7, Miscellaneous:						
Louisiana Perique	72	410	466	300	300	100
UNITED STATES	All	1,649,560	1,073	1,626,300	1,581,900	97.3

1/ Includes type 45 in 1939.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of March 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/ 2/

Group and State	Average 1939-48		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1949	Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thous. acres		Percent
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:					
Maine	183	303	149	130	87
New York, Long Island	61	257	54	51	94
New York, Up State	124	135	76	66	87
Pennsylvania	150	132	104	100	96
3 Eastern	518	209.3	383	347	90.6
Michigan	178	105	107	102	95
Wisconsin	144	93	81	81	100
Minnesota	194	100	105	96	91
North Dakota	159	118	113	113	100
South Dakota	32	82	18	18	100
5 Central	706	103.3	424	410	96.7
Nebraska	74	147	53	53	100
Montana	17.1	117	16	15	94
Idaho	156	234	145	160	110
Wyoming	14.5	155	11.5	11.5	100
Colorado	82	204	67	66	99
Utah	15.4	173	15.8	15.0	95
Nevada	2.6	196	1.8	1.8	100
Washington	38	233	36	37	102
Oregon	43	237	42	40	95
California 1/	37	321	45	42	93
10 Western	480.5	213.4	433.1	441.3	101.9
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	1,704.8	167.2	1,240.1	1,198.3	96.6
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:					
New Hampshire	6.7	169	4.3	4.2	98
Vermont	10.7	141	6.1	5.4	89
Massachusetts	19.7	163	13.9	12.5	90
Rhode Island	6.0	206	5.8	5.1	88
Connecticut	17.3	200	12.8	11.5	90
West Virginia	30	101	20	18	90
Ohio	73	116	38	39	103
Indiana	39	124	20	20	100
Illinois	26	87	10	9	90
Iowa	37	98	11	10	91
New Mexico	3.5	80	3.0	4.0	133
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	268.3	124.5	144.9	138.7	95.7
29 LATE STATES	1,973.1	161.8	1,385.0	1,337.0	96.5
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:					
New Jersey	62	182	47	44	94
Delaware	3.8	87	3.5	4.1	117
Maryland	18.0	111	13.8	12.6	91
Virginia	72	126	54	54	100
Kentucky	41	89	30	28	93
Missouri	34	108	19.3	17.0	88
Kansas	22.6	87	12.2	12.0	98
Arizona	4.5	214	4.5	4.5	100
TOTAL 8 INTERMEDIATE	256.2	128.9	184.3	176.2	95.6
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	2,229.3	158.0	1,569.3	1,513.2	96.4

POTATOES 1/ 2/ - (Continued)

Group and State	Average 1939-48 Acreage planted	Average 1939-48 Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted 1949	Acreage planted Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
	Thous. acres	Bushels		Thous. acres	Percent
EARLY POTATO STATES:					
North Carolina	82	114	61	61	100
South Carolina	25	105	15	16	107
Georgia	23.1	67	18	18	100
Florida	31.9	130	23.3	25.6	110
Tennessee	39	82	25	23	92
Alabama	48	91	33	34	103
Mississippi	24	68	16	18	112
Arkansas	40	81	26	25	96
Louisiana	42	58	21.5	21.0	98
Oklahoma	26	65	11.5	9.0	78
Texas	52	88	38	32	84
California 1/	55	346	66	66	100
TOTAL 12 EARLY	488.6	120.9	354.3	348.6	98.4
TOTAL UNITED STATES	2,717.9	151.2	1,923.6	1,861.8	96.8

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.
2/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Average 1939-48 Acreage planted	Average 1939-48 Yield per planted acre	Acreage planted 1949	Acreage planted Indicated 1950	1950 as percent of 1949
	Thous. acres	Bushels		Thous. acres	Percent
N.J.	16	140	16	17	106
Ind.	1.6	103	1.1	1.1	100
Ill.	3.0	86	2	2	100
Iowa	1.8	97	1.5	1.5	100
Mo.	7.8	94	6	6	100
Kans.	2.3	106	1.5	1.5	100
Del.	1.7	122	.9	.9	100
Md.	8.9	154	9.0	9.0	100
Va.	29	116	24	27	112
N.C.	70	107	52	58	112
S.C.	57	93	48	60	125
Ga.	90	76	69	79	115
Fla.	17	65	14	16	114
Ky.	15	82	11	10	93
Tenn.	35	95	21	24	114
Ala.	70	78	55	60	110
Miss.	60	88	42	49	117
Ark.	22	81	14	15	107
La.	100	86	88	99	113
Okla.	10	63	6	6	100
Tex.	62	83	56	50	90
Calif.	11	106	10	11	110
U.S.	689.8	90.0	548.2	603.0	110.0

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid payment of postage $300

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